

INTERIOR JOURNAL.

VOLUME II—NUMBER 25.

STANFORD, LINCOLN COUNTY, KENTUCKY, FRIDAY, AUGUST 29, 1873.

WHOLE NUMBER 77.

THE INTERIOR JOURNAL
Is Published every Friday, in
STANFORD, KENTUCKY.
OFFICE—SOUTH SIDE MAIN STREET, (17 State).
HILTON & CAMPBELL, Proprietors.

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Advertising Rates given on application.

Prof. Bowling on Cholera.

The following remarks of Dr. Bowling, of Nashville, Tenn., a practitioner of a third of a century, and one of the most enlightened medical men of the country, will command attention:

We have battled with every epidemic cholera, from the first to the last day, in our region of operation, which has visited this country, and we affirm, without the fear of successful contradiction, the following truths of this pestilence which walketh in darkness, and destruction which wasteth at noonday.

"1. That prudence in the use of all things pertaining to man as an animal, is of the first importance.

"2. That this prudence, in many things, is imperfect, and therefore useless, short of positive interdiction—total abstinence.

"3. That among the interdicted is every description of fruit, non-cereal vegetable, and animal products, as milk and eggs. We say non-cereal, so as to admit bread-stuffs, which the goodness of God has stamped with innocence even here, for He has declared them the staff of life.

"We do not regard fruit and vegetables an exciting cause of cholera, and we would not be understood as so teaching. But if the ship be overtaken by the storm of cholera while laden with vegetables, it sinks. This is what we teach. But if so overtaken without vegetables on board, she weathers the storm and enters port unimpaired. Those during the cholera who eat fruits and vegetables, are no more liable to be assailed than those who abstain; but if they are assailed, they die! This is the rule—the recoveries under such circumstances constitute the exceptions. When a non-vegetable and non-fruit eater is assailed with cholera, his system responds instantly to medicine, while the system of the fruit and vegetable eater will frequently not respond at all, and his physician will find the result the same, whether he put the medicine in the patient's boot or stomach.

"Neither in 1850 nor 1854, have we found a single instance in which a non-vegetable and non-fruit eater died of cholera, save we count a few cases of children with summer complaint dying with symptoms of cholera superadded, while all the deaths occur among those who indulge in these very innocent luxuries. In a conflict with cholera, the bullets of the enemy, from a masked battery, are flying in every direction, and any one is liable to be hit; but woe to the soldier who is cut down with fruits or vegetables in his stomach, for his wound is irremediable. He may recover, but he cannot be cured, and the chances are many against his recovery. We have more than once seen fruit or vegetables ejected or voided in the death struggle, when reaction would immediately begin, and recovery result.

Folly in Funerals.

They put him in a show case! was the remark made by one, who, sometime since attended a fashionable funeral. And it was true, for modern funerals are certainly more like mere ostentatious shows than the solemn consigning of the remains of a human being to their last resting place. The pompous displays which those who make them would have the world believe are tributes of affection to the deceased, are nothing more or less than efforts at notoriety—efforts to eclipse in magnificence and show the obsequies of some fashionable loved departed. Getting married and being buried have become matters of serious import; that is if the newly wedded and the friends of the dead desire to be considered anybody. The old-fashioned methods of entering upon the joys of married life, and the old time ways of burying the dead, have all departed except with a few common people.

The death of George N. Sanders, a native of Kentucky, well known before the war as a prominent Democratic politician and journalist, was announced last week.

THE NEXT LEGISLATURE.

List of the Members Holding Over and Those Recently Elected.

THE SENATE.

SENATORS HOLDING OVER.

Robert Boyd, Thirty-eighth district, London, Laurel county.

John S. Barlow, Eleventh district, Cave City, Barren county.

James F. Clay, Fifth district, Henderson, Henderson county.

John E. Cooper, Thirty-fourth district, West Liberty, Morgan county.

Wm. P. Duvall, Twenty-second district, Stamping Ground, Scott county.

F. W. Darby, Fourth district, Princeton, Caldwell county.

W. W. Frazer, Twelfth district, Hendersonville, Todd county.

John J. Gatewood, Thirteenth district, Jessamine, Allen county.

Scott C. Gilbert, Second district, Benton, Marshall county.

H. S. Hale, First district, Mayfield, Graves county.

D. R. Haggard, Sixteenth district, Burkesville, Cumberland county.

G. A. C. Holt, Third district, Murray, Callaway county.

Thos. F. Hargis, Thirteenth district, Carlisle, Nicholas county.

O. D. McManama, Twenty-sixth district, Williamstown, Grant county.

A. L. Martin, Thirty-third district, Prestonsburg, Floyd county.

Alfred T. Pope, Thirty-sixth district, Louisville, Jefferson county.

I. L. Hyatt, Thirty-fifth district, Louisville, Jefferson county.

Ben. J. Webb, Thirty-seventh district, Louisville, Jefferson county.

SENATORS ELECTED IN 1873.

Sixth district (Christian and Melenburg), Walter Evans, member from Christian in last House.

Seventh district (Davies and Hancock), George W. Swoope.

Eighth district (Ohio, Butler and McLean), W. J. Berry.

Ninth district (Grayson, Breckinridge and Edmonson), P. F. Edwards.

Tenth district (Hardin, Meade and Bullitt), J. W. Hays.

Fourteenth district (Spencer, Nelson and Shelby), Thomas J. Barker.

Fifteenth district (Marion, Washington and Taylor), Robert A. Briggs.

Seventeenth district (Pulaski and Wayne), W. S. Hughes.

Eighteenth district (Lincoln, Casey, Boyle and Garrard), Thomas W. Varner—member from Lincoln in last House.

Nineteenth district (Green, Hart and Lenoir), C. J. Walton.

Twentieth district (Franklin, Anderson and Mercer), Scott Brown.

Twenty-first district (Henry, Oldham, Trimble and Carroll), W. L. Vories.

Twenty-third district (Owen, Gallatin and Boone), D. A. Lindsay.

Twenty-fourth district (Kenton), Robert Simmons.

Twenty-fifth district (Campbell), G. B. Hodge.

Twenty-seventh district (Fayette, Woodford and Jessamine), to be contested.

Twenty-eighth district (Bath, Bourbon, Clark and Montgomery), W. A. Cunningham.

Twenty-ninth district (Madison, Estill, Jackson and Powell), Ed. Turner.

Thirty-first district (Mason and Lewis), R. B. Lovel.

Thirty-second district (Boyd, Greenup and Lawrence), W. W. Culbertson.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Adair county, H. C. Baker.

Allen county, T. J. Morehead.

Anderson county, William Neal.

Ballard county, Thos. H. Corbett.

Barren county, George C. Young.

Boone county, James A. Wilson.

Bath and Menifee counties, H. L. Stone.

Bourbon county, C. M. Clay.

Boyd and Carter, Richard D. Davis.

Boyle, J. B. McFerran.

Bracken, Wm. T. Marshall.

Breathitt, Wolf and Powell, Henderson Conley.

Breckinridge, Thomas Miller.

Bullitt and Spencer, I. B. May.

Butler and Edmonson, W. L. Hadip.

Caldwell and Lyon, T. J. Morrow.

Callaway, W. W. Ayers.

Campbell, W. A. Morin* and J. M. McArthur.

Carroll and Trimble, John Preston.

Casey and Russell counties, Robert Peyton.

Christian county, O. S. Parker.

Clark and Montgomery counties, J. S. Williams.

Clay and Owsley counties, John Herd.

Clinton and Cumberland counties, W. G. Hunter.

Crittenden county, R. W. Wilson.

Daviess county, Ben Stout.

Estill and Jackson counties, I. N. Cardwell.

Fayette county, John A. Prall.

Fleming county, S. R. Campbell.

Floyd and Johnson counties, Thomas J. Mayo.

Franklin county, B. F. Duvall.

Fulton and Hickman counties, B. R. Walker.

Gallatin and Grant counties, Addison Gibson.

Garrard county, Wm. Sellers.*

Graves county, J. D. Watson.

Grayson county, R. W. Brandon.

Green and Taylor counties, A. S. Lewis.

Greenup county, Samuel Ellis.

Hancock county, J. D. Powers.

Hardin county, Geo. W. Strickler.

Harlan and Perry counties, George B. Turner.

Harrison county, J. Q. Ward.

Hart county, B. C. Craddock.

Henderson county, J. Cottingham.

Henry county, H. S. Chilton.

Hopkins county, W. Chandler.

Jefferson county, W. H. Frederick.

Jessamine county, Wm. Brown. (To be contested.)

Josh Bell and Knox counties, (returns not in.)

Kenton county, C. C. Scales*, Jos. Hermes and Jno. Wolf.

Louisville, A. H. Merrett, Pat. Campion, B. W. Jenkins, John W. Kearny, G. W. Morris, R. A. Jones, Edward Badger, and W. M. Lurie.

Larue county, S. M. Sanders.*

Laurel and Rockcastle counties, H. P. Gresham.

Lawrence county, Ulysses Garred.

Letcher and Pike counties, Nelson Hamilton.

Lewis county, Geo. M. Thomas.*

Lincoln county, T. B. Montgomery.

Livingston and Marshall counties, C. H. Webb.*

Logan county, Church H. Blakey.*

Madison county, James B. McCreary.*

Marion county, E. A. Graves.*

Mason county, W. W. Browning and G. L. Furman.

McCracken county, H. G. Bidwell.

McLean county, W. M. Stevens.*

Meade county, Wm. A. Allen.

Mercer county, T. H. Read.

Metcalf county, C. C. Harvey.

Morgan, Rowan, Magoffin and Elliott counties, James W. Hannah.

Mulenburg county, D. H. Baker.

Monroe county, Samuel Martin.

Nelson county, W. N. Beckham.

Nicholas and Robertson counties, W. A. Morris.

Ohio county, J. W. Meador.

Oldham county, John Fible.

Owen county, C. W. Threlkeld.*

Pendleton county, F. J. Lowe.

Pulaski county, Allen Jones.

Scott county, Newton Craig.

Shelby county, T. W. Hinton.

Simpson county, R. P. Finn.

Todd county, S. E. G. Cole.

Trigg county, Mat. McKinny.

Union county, G. W. Riddle.

Warren county, Web. Wright.

Washington county, Mat. Nunan.*

Wayne county, Pierson Miller.

Webster county, S. C. Humphrey.

Whitley county, (returns not in.)

Woodford county, J. C. S. Blackburn.*

[Radicals in italics; Independent Democrats in bold; re-elected, *.]

The official vote for State Treasurer, as far as received at the office of the Secretary of State, in 105 counties, is as follows: For James W. Tate, (Dem.) 87,566; R. C. McKee (Ind.) 42,498. Majority for Tate so far, 45,068. The official returns have not yet been received by the Secretary of State from the counties of Boone, Caldwell, Clay, Davis, Floyd, Garrard, Jefferson, Martin, Rowan and Taylor. These will swell Tate's majority to between 90,000 and 100,000 votes.

A Boy's Idea of Heads.

Heads are of different shapes and sizes. They are full of notions. Large heads do not always hold the most. Some persons can tell just what a man is by the shape of his head. High heads are the best kind. Very knowing people are called long-headed. A fellow that won't stop for anything or anybody, is called hot-headed. If he is not so bright, he is called short-headed. If he won't be coaxed nor turned, they call him big-headed. Animals have very small heads. The heads of fools slant back. When your head is cut off you are beheaded. Our heads are covered with hair except bald heads. There are barrel heads, heads of serpents—and some ministers used to have fifteen heads to one sermon—pin heads, heads of cattle, as the farmer calls his cows and oxen; head winds, drum heads, cabbage-heads, loggerheads, come to a head, heads of chapters, head him off, head of the family, and go ahead—but first be sure you are right; but of worst of all heads are dead-heads, who hang around an editor for free tickets to shows.

A HEARING of the Woodbridge-Goodloe election case was had before Judge Thomas, and the Judge, Thomas, continued the restraining order prohibiting the Sheriffs of the counties from issuing a certificate to either of the candidates until the next term of the Fayette Circuit Court in November, or until such time as the parties may agree upon for the trial of mandamus.

THE hemp crop of Kentucky is pronounced good. We hope a few of those dastardly Kukulux will experience a crick in the neck.

FALL STYLES.

What will be Worn by the Fashionable World.

The subject of discussion now in fashionable circles is the coming styles for fall wear. Some hints of what they are to be have been gathered from European correspondents, especially buyers for large wholesale houses here.

Double-breasted garments will continue in fashion during the fall and winter, and are by no means on the wane of popularity.

The double-breasted front will be retained in polonaises and redingotes, of which fresh varieties are promised.

The sleeveless blouse and the jockey blouse are still in vogue abroad, and will be found among importations for next season.

A blouse with tight back and open front, closed only at the throat, and finished around the neck by a rug, is very handsome, and is certainly the precursor of next season's fashions.

The walking jacket, similar to the one worn last year, only more closely fitted, and known by the name of the English jacket, will be more in favor than mantillas for fall wraps.

A pretty garment, showing a compromise between the two wraps, is already illustrated in French magazines of fashion. The front has long square mantilla ends, the back is a snugly-fitted jacket, and the sleeves are coat-shape. This composite garment is stylish and new, and will be made of black cashmere or camel's hair, to be worn with various dresses.

The puffed skirt is another Parisian suggestion for fall dresses. This is merely an amply long blouse and a single skirt; but the skirt is so belabored that an overskirt would be superfluous. A long walking skirt of cambric is made, and plainly covered with silk from the knee down. On this is sewed the silk skirt, held in lengthwise puffs from the waist down, gradually widening toward the bottom, and forming below a hollow box plaiting that gives the effect of a flounce around the skirt. The puffs are separated by ruffles, and a bow conceals the end of each ruche. The blouse is deeply pointed in front and behind, and is quite short on the hips. It is trimmed by a ruffle of hollow plaits, graduated narrower on the sides, and quite deep in back and front. This skirt is new, but is the outgrowth of the fashion now prevalent of long puffs in the three front breadths. Overskirts on many imported dresses are open in front and lapped from side to side just below the belt. There is a deep point on each side, and the back is caught up by a sash almost to the belt.

The most serviceable of all materials for wear are alpaca, which have again come into great favor in Europe for country, sea-side, and travel dresses. Clear gray shades are most used, and are trimmed with black velvet or else gros grain of the shade of the material. Sleeveless blouses of silk or velvet are worn with alpaca suits.

There are many novelties in bows, neckties, ruffs, and kindred articles. Ruffs do not require a necktie passed around the neck, but merely a bow to close them at the throat. Prettiest among such bows are those made of colored China crepe in irregular loops, folds and fringed ends, arranged with French taste, and inclosing a dainty jabot ruffle of snowy crepe lisse. A smaller bow made to match is worn in the coiffure.

As the summer fades into autumn these accessories of the toilet take on a deeper hue and appear in dark violet or ponceau red, or else are made of the palest tint of blue combined with sapphire, Nile green with dark egypt, or two shades of the peacock combination of blue and green. Single bows are common in two shades of China crepe in fanciful loops, with French needle-worked ends. Fresh Windsor neckties of China crepe, bias, with pointed ends, are in white, black, and the deep colors that give character to pale suits. More dressy ties are of folded China crepe, an inch wide at the back of the neck, and shaped wider toward the front, with Valenciennes insertion set in the ends and a wide lace ruffle on the edge.

Ruffs or collarettes are very high behind, coming low at the throat, and covering so much of the corsage front that any waist trimming is superfluous. They are made of China crepe folds of two extreme shades—the palest and darkest of any color—an embroidered crepe band and a ruff plaiting of crepe lisse. Stylish ruff chemisettes are Pompadour squares with a high double ruff of muslin edged with Valenciennes, made very full, and flaring out from a band of needle-worked insertion, with a close double ruff to match. Crepe lisse set off ruff chemisettes and under-sleeves made in the style just prescribed. Wide double ruffs of illusion are worn, but are so frail that they are seldom good for a second wearing, especially in warm weather. Wash net is more substantial, and may be laundered and edged with lace and made up in double ruffs; very pretty. The prettiest muslin ruffs have lengthwise bands of Valenciennes insertion separating very full double or treble box-plaits.

The edge is then scalloped and finished with narrow lace. For morning wear are double ruffs of linen with a tiny edge of Valenciennes.

In chemisettes the long garment covering the shoulders and tied down to the belt back and front is considered an fault. It is certainly very useful, as it protects the fine corsets, and also absorbs the perspiration on the shoulders that would otherwise soil the dress lining; and now when open-throated double-breasted garments are in vogue, it is doubly convenient, as it covers the neck and throat. Chemisettes are finished with plaited linen and percale ruffs, or to the standing English collar with turned-over points in front, while some have elaborately hom-stitched ruffs. The sleeve is duchesse shape, rounded at the wrists, and ruffled, or else it has square cuffs cut off at the corners, or the wide-flaring cuff.

Among the many novelties are linen and lawn handkerchiefs, with colored hems made of India silk. This material washes like linen. Others have striped buff and scarlet hems, or else blue and buff, or blue and white. There are also hems of fine batiste, doubled, to wear with batiste costumes, or else to accompany collars of batiste worn with black taffeta silks.

A variety of these has rows of narrow Valenciennes laid on the hem, and wider lace on the edge. Another fancy is a fluted ruffle of spotted linen, like that of the chemisette, put around white handkerchiefs.

The newest caprice of the season are belts with pockets attached, and traveling bags made of alligators' skins. This leather is a light ochre color, with many irregular indentations, and is mounted with gilt, oxidized silver, or Russian leather.

Scarfs of thin, white Indian cotton, and of bamboo, with gay Roman bars for borders, are tied around black or white hats worn in the country by young ladies. Those with black striped borders and fringe are also very stylish.

Among the styles in unique jewels are those of finely-cut jets, associated with garnets or other bright red stones. These are said to be very effective, and popularity is predicted for them. The Persian jewelry is also much admired. This is a combination of brilliant stones of various colors set in one brooch. The designs are miniature copies of the intricate figures represented in Persian scarfs, shawls, carpets, &c. The oxidized silver now most in vogue is as dark as iron. Highly polished platinum, it is said, will take the place of the dark silver, and will be fashionably combined with gold.

A Queer Iowa Story.

One of the leading citizens of North Davenport, had an only daughter, who was betrothed to a young man of fair promise, a clerk in a leading commercial house at Dubuque. His visits to the city were regular, and arrangements had been made for an immediate union, when the bride-elect was stricken down with typhoid fever, and, in spite of all that skill and care could do, died. After the melancholy journey to Oakdale, the young man returned to Dubuque. Nervous fever set in, and a peculiar hallucination seized him that his lost one was present in the room draped in the same garb which had enveloped her clay. All remembrance was in vain. He minutely described her dress, her appearance, and her position in his chamber. Even when his parents or friends would sit or stand where he declared her to be, he saw her glide away and take another place. This went on for weeks, and the patient was gradually sinking under the physical and nervous excitement, when a friendly ruse was tried to cure him of his ecstasy. Coming to Davenport, his mother found that the funeral garments were purchased of C. & M., and made by a Mrs. B. She procured the material, had it made up, and returning, a young lady as near in height and appearance as could be found, was dressed to resemble his deceased love, and during one of his fevered and brief slumbers was introduced into the room, taking her seat in a shaded corner. His awakening was anxiously watched, and sanguine hopes of removing his hallucination were indulged in. He awoke at length, and, turning his eyes in the direction of the pious fraud, stared with fixed eye-balls for a few seconds, then raising himself almost upright in his bed, flung his arms aloft, and shrieking in an unearthly voice: "My God, there are two of them!" fell back and expired.

T. D. HALL, of Louisville, warns Kentucky farmers and hay raisers against a couple of swindlers, professing to be brothers, who are going around trying to obtain agents to sell a patent "horse hay rake." These men attempted to employ Mr. Hall as an agent, but exposed their villany by intimating to him that the sale of a half dozen rights in the same county would be all right, explaining the technicalities of a printed fraudulent contract to which they desired him to obtain signatures, etc.

Six roughs penned a Natchez reporter in an alley, and were thinking how they would batter his head, when four of them fell into an old sewer, and a woman scolded the other two. It does seem as if Providence is on the side of the reporters.

A SENTIMENTAL editor says: It is comforting to know that one eye watches fondly for our coming, and looks brighter when we come. A contemporary is grieved to learn that his "brother of the quill has a wife with only one eye."

DEPPEN'S CLOTHING HOUSE,

Corner Fourth and Market Streets, LOUISVILLE, KY.

CLOTHING DEPARTMENT on Ground Floor.

FURNISHING GOODS DEPARTMENT on Ground Floor.

CUSTOM DEPARTMENT on First Floor.

Four Cutters in the Custom Department.

Special Attention Paid to Orders from the Country.

Love and Music.

She was a music teacher. He played the piano fairly well. They lived next door. It was one of those wooded cities so common in this country, where each house stands alone in its little garden. It was summer time and evening. All the windows were open, and from every side came scraps and bits of music from sundry pianos, voices and instruments. A flute waivered over the way, where the "engaged man" lived. A voice and a piano duetted where the young married folks lived, and the young thing who was "paying attentions" to the First Baptist Soprano was trying the bass of certain touching psalms. In the midst of it all, she, the music teacher, began a slumber song. Then the others paused to listen. When she stopped there was a little pause, and then he played a Kinder Lied. Silence all around. Then she indulged in a waltz. She felt better. Then he galoped, musically speaking. She did not seem to be in that mood, and she replied in "A song without words." It was touching. Then he played a bit of the Moonlight Sonata. She took, and replied with "Five o'clock in the morning." The flute fellow, the young couple, and all the rest of the neighbors sat up in bed or in their chairs, held their breaths and listened. It was becoming interesting. Every note could be heard. The moonlight fell through the trees, and it was very calm and still. The fire-fly roamed through the garden, and the durbags boomed fitfully. Then he played "Come, rest in this bosom," and some of them stuffed the sheets into their mouths to keep from laughing. Then there was a pause, as if she did not know what to give next. Then she played "O fair dove, O fond love," or music to that effect. There was a suspicion of laughter in the air, but

INTERIOR JOURNAL.

W. S. HILLMAN, Editor and Proprietor.
P. S. CAMPBELL, Business Manager.

FRIDAY, AUGUST 29, 1873.

Does the editor of the INTERIOR JOURNAL control the policy of that paper, or does the Hon. Mr. Crimmon, or does Mr. Watterson assert a better title? The public have an interest in knowing who wears Prentice's mantle.

Does Mr. Watterson, who collects "Kentucky News," claim the ownership of Prentice's old clothes, or does Mr. Watterson assert a better title? The public have an interest in knowing who wears Prentice's mantle.

The Interior Journal has a nice little way of exhibiting a smattering of Constitutional law. It makes the gratuitous statement that the INTERIOR JOURNAL has objected to the Salary Bill for two reasons: "First, because it is an ex post facto law; and, secondly, because it is a bill which takes away the salary of a public officer during the term for which he is elected."

The estate editor then proceeds to define an ex post facto law, but fails very signally in an exhaustive definition, and immediately makes the very lucid explanation, for which he no doubt has Gen. Grant's thanks, that the Salary Bill was passed and became a law previous to the second inauguration of Grant.

The INTERIOR JOURNAL never urged such objections to the Salary Bill, but if it will do the editor of the Courier-Journal any good for us to acknowledge it, why then the sharp little editor can have the benefit of the acknowledgment. It was only a little sharp practice of his to show his knowledge of Constitutional law, something like Bonner's "Answers to Correspondents," and we will not further hurt his feelings by exposing him.

The Radicals in Virginia are pursuing the same course toward their negro allies that has characterized their treatment of them in Kentucky and other States. Constituting nine tenths of the Republican voting strength in Virginia, they nevertheless have no place on the State Ticket for commonwealth offices. In this particular instance, we have the clearest testimony of the distinction the white Radicals make in their own party on account of race and color. In every State in the South, and in almost every country, where the Radical strength assumes respectable proportions, the negroes hold the power to frame a ticket to suit themselves. Without their votes, the Republican party would be but the shadow of a faction; yet in no instance in Kentucky, and but few other places, have they been given the place on this party ticket, which they have a right to demand on account of numbers. It is time they should be aroused to a knowledge of the fact, that they are used by designing men only for purposes of self promotion. Their ignorance and stupidity must be great, indeed, if they fail to see this truth as presented, not by Democrats, but by the uniform course of their own allies. They would do better if they would burst party shackles and vote for men who have a reasonable solicitude for their welfare.

From the Lexington Press of the 23d, we glean the intelligence that Gen. Leslie Combs has been guilty of an act which is a disgrace to his name and reputation. It is stated that while walking down a street in Lexington he met a little boy about four years old, who he lifted up, and without any sort of provocation, dashed him violently to the ground, from which he raised him again and then repeated the same violence. The General was immediately arrested by the Chief of Police and gave bond for his appearance. The boy was badly, though not fatally injured. We are at a loss to account for this conduct. The General is a man of the highest sense of honor, and has proven his fidelity as a public servant both in times of peace and war. We trust there shall be some explanation of this seemingly brutal act which will relieve it of the deformity with which the published reports invest it.

The St. Louis Ordinance, looking to the suppression of the "social evil," was adjudged unconstitutional last Saturday by the City Court, in a test case brought before it. The case, however, went off chiefly upon the ground that the amendment to the city charter authorizing the city council to regulate the evil was in conflict with a clause of the State constitution, which in substance prohibits special legislation when general laws can regulate the same subject matter. The question whether "the bill of rights was violated by the ordinance was not decided."

Miles Greenwood, President of the trustees of the Southern railroad, addressed an official note to Peter Zahn, President of the directors of the Covington and Lexington railroad, giving notice that in consequence of the resolution passed at the Paris meeting of the stockholders last Wednesday, negotiations in reference to that road would end until the directory was ready to sell to the Southern railroad.

A fire occurred in Shakerstown last Saturday, which came near demolishing a large portion of the "sanitary city." The fire originated in a barn, and was caused by some children playing with matches. The men were out on their plantation at work, but the women worked like veteran firemen, and succeeded in checking the flames and saving many valuable cattle that were in the barns.

The Courier-Journal has shifted ground on the kuklux question. The whole tenor of a series of articles published last week, tended to show that the maximum reward the Governor was authorized to offer for the marauders was too small to induce any detective to take upon himself the burden of hunting them up, or even ascertaining who they are. In the issue of the 25th inst., after having sent a reporter to the battle ground, the Dogberry conclusion is arrived at, that "if the Courts were not entirely worthless, the entire gang could be dragged to the bar of justice." If the Courier-Journal is so pre-eminently philanthropic, so overwhelmingly patriotic, that it cannot endure with an appearance of calm indignation these blood and thunder reports from "Sweet Owen," why does it not take it upon itself to have the Judges of the Owen and Henry Circuit Courts impeached for malfeasance in office, instead of pleading in an indirect way for Federal interference? It has practically backed down from its stereotyped objections to the kuklux law, and now points its batteries at the judiciary.

Perhaps, when reminded that Circuit Courts have no jurisdiction for the trial of any alleged offense until the Grand Jurors first return an indictment, it will turn its pop-gun first on the law which authorizes the formation of Grand Jurors, and then on the Grand Jurors themselves. The phreny waxing warm, it will then doubtless crack a crack at all humanity and give us some interesting theology on the subject of the total depravity of the human race.

The official sentence of the Modoc prisoners was published Saturday, having been approved by the President. Captain Jack, Boston Charlie, Black Jim, One Eyed Jim and Silcock are to be hanged October 3rd, at Fort Klamath, Oregon.

The steamer George Wolf, on her way from Shreveport to St. Louis, blew up last Friday morning at St. Francis Island, ten miles from Helena, Arkansas. Ten or fifteen passengers were lost.

Judge T. A. R. Nelson, of East Tennessee, died a few days since at his residence in Knoxville. He had occupied a place in public attention since the year 1844, at which time he assumed the chairmanship of Henry Clay in his memorable contest with Polk for the Presidency. Though prominent before the people of Tennessee for many years afterward, as a candidate for Governor and the U. S. Senate, he was never elected, we believe, until the year 1859, when he beat L. C. Haynes for Congress, after one of the most exciting contests known to the political history of Tennessee. In 1861 he gained additional prominence as a leader of the Union cause. In August of that year, Tennessee having seceded, he was elected to the Federal and Confederate Congresses on the same day and at the same ballot box. He was selected by Andrew Johnson as one of his lawyers in the celebrated impeachment trial, but failed to come up to his reputation in the argument he made.

There was an engagement on the 11th inst., between the Indians and Gen. Canby's cavalry near Muske Shell river on the line of the Northern Pacific Survey, in which about thirty troopers were killed and wounded. The estimated loss of the Indians was about forty killed and wounded.

This extraordinary announcement is made that the confession of Kate Stoddard that she murdered Goodrich in Brooklyn, was a detective ruse to trap the real murderer.

It has been discovered that an attempted rape on a colored girl is no offense under the law of Kentucky. The law was changed by the last Legislature, so as to make the offense in question punishable by imprisonment in the penitentiary, but it does not go into effect until the first of December next.

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